Supreme Court, U. S.
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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1975

NO. 75-1784

DR. H. D. HARDWICK, DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, DR. W. R. GILBERT, DR. WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Individually, and as Members of the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY,

Petitioners

vs.

DR. DAVID JACOBS,

Respondent

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1975

NO.

DR. H. D. HARDWICK, DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, DR. W. R. GILBERT, DR. WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Individually and as Members of the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY,

Petitioners,

v.

DR. DAVID JACOBS,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

The Petitioners, the former President and members of the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, respectfully pray that a writ of certiorari be issued to review the per curiam judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

OPINIONS BELOW

The per curiam judgment of the Court of Appeals, affirming the District Court, is attached hereto as Appendix A. The orders and judgment of the District Court are attached hereto as Appendices B and C. The opinion of the three-judge decision in Wall, et al., v. American Optometry Association, Inc., et al., on which the District Court relied, is reported at 379 F. Supp. 175 (N.D. Ga., 1974), and a copy is attached hereto as Appendix D.

JURISDICTION

The per curiam judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on March 11, 1976, and this petition for certiorari was filed within ninety (90) days of that date. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether a state licensing board is disqualified to suspend a license for violation of its valid rules simply because the board members are also members of a state-wide professional organization which supports and affirms the enforcement of those rules.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Petitioners ("the Board") brought license revocation charges against the Respondent ("Dr. Jacobs"), charging that he had violated certain Board rules relating to the practice of optometry. The Respondent's practice was located exclusive-

ly in various department stores in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia. The Board members, save one, practiced optometry far outside the Atlanta area and were not in direct competition with Dr. Jacobs; the one Atlanta Board member who was in direct competition with Dr. Jacobs recused himself from the hearing.* The Board members were also members of a state-wide professional organization which forbade its members to practice in department stores. The Board members subscribed to this prohibition and, in addition, believed that optometrists practicing in department stores enjoy competitive economic advantages.

The Board did not preside at the hearing of the charges and delegated the task of making findings, conclusions and a recommended sanction to an admittedly impartial hearing officer. However, the Board was required by State law to review the hearing officer's recommended decision and render a final decision. The Board in this case simply adopted the hearing officer's findings and recommended sanction of a six-month suspension of Dr. Jacobs' license.

Dr. Jacobs challenged the decision of the Board in a §1983 Civil Rights damage and injunction suit. Many issues

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* A factual issue was raised in the District Court as to whether the one Atlanta Board member actually participated in the Board's decision. However, this disputed issue did not enter into the District Court's grant of summary judgment and is not pertinent to the facts before this Court.

were raised in the action, but the only issue decided by the District Court was that the Board members had a "possible bias" against Dr. Jacobs and were therefore disqualified to sit in final judgment of the charges. [See Appendices B and C.]

The District Court below did not make specific findings of fact; rather, it granted Dr. Jacobs' motion for summary judgment on the "possible bias" issue by simply incorporating the opinion and decision of a three-judge district court sitting in Wall, et al., vs. American Optometry Association, et al., 379 F. Supp. 175 (N.D. Ga., 1974), affirmed per curiam, Wall, et al., vs. Hardwick, et al., 419 U.S. 888 (1974).

The Board appealed the District Court's order and judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court's judgment without opinion, again relying upon the Wall decision. [See Appendix D.]

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. THE DECISIONS BELOW CREATE A "PRESUMPTION OF PREJUDICE" ON THE PART OF STATE LICENSING BOARD MEMBERS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH THIS COURT'S LATER HOLDING IN WITHROW V. LARKIN.

In Gibson v. Berryhill, 411 U.S. 564 (1973), this Court held that state optometry board members could not sit in judgment of fellow optometrists where the

board members had a "possible pecuniary interest" in the outcome of the case. The facts in Berryhill were rather specific and involved charges brought by a professional organization, of which the board members were a part, against half the practicing optometrists in the State of Alabama. In other words, all of the board members would likely have directly benefited from the revocation of the several optometrists' licenses in that case. To some degree, these facts may have been present in Wall, et al., v. American Optometric Association, Inc., 379 F.Supp. 175 (N.D. Ga., 1974), aff'd per curiam, Wall, et al., v. Hardwick, et al., 419 U.S. 888 (1974), a decision on which the District Court below relied.

On the other hand, in this case there was no reasonable possibility of any participating Board member realizing pecuniary gain from a suspension of Dr. Jacobs' license. The charges were against one optometrist practicing in the Atlanta area only. The participating Board members practiced far outside the Atlanta area. Yet, the District Court found a "possible bias" on the part of the Board members based on the holding in Wall, supra. And, it is the holding of Wall which, if applied to the facts of this case, will have devastating implications for all administrative licensing Board proceedings.

In Wall, supra, the Court could easily have found a possibility of a direct pecuniary interest on the part of the Board members without further comment. Yet, the Court, by dicta, went on to declare that even though the Board was proceeding against

an optometrist in a particular area, and even if a Board member who practiced in that area was to disqualify himself, still, the Board could not avoid the taint of bias because it "could" conspire to engage in a "round robin" of prejudicial proceedings. In the Court's words:

> "If the Board's argument regarding geographical location were accepted, the Board could challenge the licenses of all the optometrists in this state simply by disqualifying the member from Atlanta from all Atlanta cases; disqualifying the member from Tifton from all Tifton cases, etc. In this way, the Board could - and does - argue that it has removed the financial interest in the case geographically, while assuring through this 'round robin' procedure that essentially the same board decided all the cases. In other words, the possibility for 'log-rolling' or mutual 'back-scratching' is enormous." [See Appendix 26a.]

In Withrow v. Larkin, 95 S.Ct. 1456 (1975), this Court stated that a charge of bias in administrative adjudications "must overcome a presumption of honesty and integrity in those serving as adjudicators." 95 S.Ct. at 1464. In other words, the facts must pose "such a risk of actual bias or pre-judgment that the practice must be forbidden if the guarantee of due process is to be adequately implemented." 95 S.Ct. at 1464. [Emphasis added]. Whereas, in the instant case, the only undisputed facts on which the District Court could have supposed bias were in the Board members admitted philosophy which they held in common with the Georgia Optometric Association, i.e., that the practice of optometry is a learned profession, and that optometrists should not practice on the premises of department stores. Yet, this type of "philosophical bias" is not the type of bias sufficient to disqualify an administrative board member from adjudicating a case. Again, as stated in Withrow:

> "No decision of this Court would require us to hold that it would be a violation of procedural due process for a judge to sit in a case after he had expressed an opinion as to whether certain types of conduct were prohibited by law.... Certainly, [an administrative agency] cannot possibly be under stronger constitutional compulsions in this respect than a court" [Withrow v. Larkin, 95 S.Ct. 1456, 1465 (1975)].

Even more pertinent, the opinion in Withrow cited a state court decision with approval which held that simply because state board members are also members of a state-wide professional organization advocating the abolition of optometry practice in department stores is not sufficient to establish bias. See LeBow v. Optometry Examining Board, 191 N.W.2d 47, 49 (Wis., 1971), cited with approval in Withrow v. Larkin, 95 S.Ct. 1456, 1466, fn. 16 (1975). Moreover, in Williamson v. Lee Optical of Oklahoma, 348 U.S. 483 (1955), and even in the Wall cases, supra, this Court has affirmed that a state optometry board, acting under the state police power, may prohibit absolutely the practice of optometry in department stores.

Therefore, for the District Court to have found a "possible bias" on the part of the Board members in this case is to have found: (1) that the Board members were biased because they advocated a philosophy of practice which had been incorporated into the Board rules and which rule was specifically found to be valid by the United States Supreme Court; and (2) that the Board, having this philosophical bias, was presumed to act with prejudice since it "could" engage in a "round robin" of disqualification as suggested by the Wall court. There was no evidence to support such a presumption by the District Court, and, indeed, no such finding was made.

Thus, the decision below is devastating in its implications for state administrative procedures because it is founded on two false premises, both of which have been squarely rejected by this Court. It found actual bias because of the Board members' philosophy as to practice in department stores; and it presumed procedural prejudice in the mere possibility of a "round robin" conspiracy.

II. TO ALLOW THIS DECISION TO STAND WOULD THREATEN THE EXISTING STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE IN MOST STATES.

In Withrow v. Larkin, this Court reconfirmed the validity of allowing a state administrative agency to institute charges and later sit in judgment of those same charges:

> "The challenge to this combination of functions 'assumes too much and would bring down too many procedures, designed and working well, for a government structure of great and growing complexity'" [Withrow v. Larkin, 95 S.Ct. 1456, 1465-66 (1975)].

Likewise, the primary purpose of allowing the members of a particular profession to sit on a licensing board is to have the benefit of their expertise in the critical professional judgments that are required to be made. Unavoidably, in the case of most state licensing boards, the Board members will be in actual or theoretical economic competition with the members of that same trade or profession who are charged with licensing violations. This is true of state bar grievance tribunals as well as for doctors and plumbers. Therefore, to "presume prejudice" and a conspiracy on the part of a licensing board simply because the members hold in common with other members of the profession a belief that a valid rule of practice should be enforced would make it well nigh impossible for most licensing boards to function.

In the instant case, the Board went a step further than necessary to insure fairness by employing an admittedly impartial hearing officer to make the initial findings, conclusions and recommended sanction. When the Board was called upon by the Respondent to review the hearing officer's decision, the Board simply affirmed without modification. Yet, based on these facts, the District Court applied the Wall dicta, which was implicitly discredited in Withrow, and presumed prejudice on the part of the Board members.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, a writ of certiorari should issue to review the judgment and opinion of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, DON A. LANGHAM, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and counsel for the Petitioners, hereby certify that I have served three copies of the foregoing Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, etc., upon the Respondent by depositing the same in the United States postal service, first class postage prepaid, addressed to Hugh W. Gilbert, Haas, Holland, Levison and Gilbert, 2709 First National Bank Tower, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303.

All parties required to be served have been served.

This 8th day of June, 1976.

/s/
DON A. LANGHAM
Deputy Attorney General

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 75-1110

DR. DAVID JACOBS,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

DR. H. D. HARDWICK, President, ET AL., ETC.,

Defendants-Appellants.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(March 11, 1976)

Before GOLDBERG and CLARK, Circuit Judges,
and KRAFT*, Senior District Judge.

PER CURIAM: AFFIRMED. See Local Rule 21;[1]

Wall v. American Optometry Association, 379 F.Supp. 175 (N.D.Ga.), aff'd mem. 419 U.S. 888, 95 S.Ct.166, 42 L.Ed.2d 134 (1974).

Costs are taxed against defendants-appellants.

1/ See N.L.R.B. v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 5 Cir., 1970, 430 F.2d 966.

*of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting by designation.

Issued as Mandate: April 2, 1976

APPENDIX B

[Filed in Clerk's Office November 14, 1974,
Ben H. Carter, Clerk.
By A O, Deputy Clerk]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

DR. DAVID JACOBS,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
DR. H. D. HARDWICK, Pres.;	:	
DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, V. Pres.;	:	CIVIL ACTION
DR. W. R. GILBERT; DR.	:	NO. 17416
WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and	:	
DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Indi-	:	
vidually and as Members of	:	
the Georgia State Board of	:	
Examiners in Optometry, and	:	
THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS	:	
IN OPTOMETRY	:	

ORDER

The Court's order of April 29, 1974, is vacated.

The opinion of the three-judge court in Wall v. American Optometric Association

and Justice v. Georgia State Board of Bar Examiners, Civil No. 16414 (N.D. Ga. filed April 19, 1974), has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Wall v. Hardwick, No. 74-194 and Hardwick v. Wall, No. 74-196 (October 21, 1974)(no opinion filed). Based on that opinion, a copy of which is attached to this Court's prior vacated order of April 23, 1974, the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, insofar as it is based on the issue of the Board's possible bias, is GRANTED. The issue of damages remains before the Court.

SO ORDERED, this 14th day of November, 1974.

/s/
CHARLES A. MOYE, JR.
United States District Judge

APPENDIX C

[Filed in Clerk's Office November 26, 1974,
Ben H. Carter, Clerk.
By A O, Deputy Clerk]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

DR. DAVID JACOBS,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
DR. H. D. HARDWICK, Pres.;	:	
DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, V. Pres.;	:	CIVIL ACTION
DR. W. R. GILBERT; DR.	:	NO. 17416
WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and	:	
DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Indi-	:	
vidually and as Members of	:	
the Georgia State Board of	:	
Examiners in Optometry, and	:	
THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS	:	
IN OPTOMETRY	:	

ORDER AND JUDGMENT

In accordance with the Order entered November 14, 1974, in the above-styled case, it is the order and judgment of the Court that the Defendants, DR. H. R. HARDWICK,

President; DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, Vice President; DR. W. R. GILBERT; DR. WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Individually and as Members of the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, and their successors in office, are hereby permanently restrained and enjoined from enforcing their "Final Decision" suspending the license to practice optometry of the Plaintiff, DR. DAVID JACOBS, which order was entered by the Board on October 30, 1972.

This Order and Judgment supersedes the temporary restraining order against the Defendants entered on December 1, 1972.

Entered this 26th day of November, 1974.

/s/
CHARLES A. MOYE, JR.
United States District Judge

APPENDIX D

[Filed in Clerk's Office April 19, 1974.
Ben H. Carter, Clerk. By: MJO, Deputy Clerk.]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

R. C. WALL, O.D., WILLIAM H. SHUMAN, O.D., WILLIAM G. ALLEN, O.D., LEE WALKER, O.D., JOHN DRIVER, O.D., MAURICE GRIFFIN, O.D., DAN A. MARSHALL, O.D., WORTH BROWN, O.D., and DAVID JACOBS, O.D., Individually; SANDRA TOTH and LUTHER McDANIEL, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, *Plaintiffs*, versus THE AMERICAN POTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION, INC., an Ohio corporation; THE GEORGIA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION, INC., a Georgia corporation, and CARLTON HICKS, O.D., EARL W. LUSK, O.D., BERNARD L. KAHN, O.D., GEORGE T. GRANT, O.D., and FELTON H. GORDON, Individually and as Officers of THE GEORGIA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.; THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, and H. D. HARDWICK, O.D., JAMES F. CLIFFORD, O.D., W. R. GILBERT, O.D., GEORGE W. BOHNE, SR., O.D., and ALLAN WASSERMAN, O.D., Individually and as Members of THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, *Defendants.*	CIVIL ACTION 16414
EARNEST EARL JUSTICE, JR., O.D., *Plaintiff*, versus THE GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, and H. D. HARDWICK, O.D., JAMES F. CLIFFORD, O.D., W. R. GILBERT, O.D., ALLAN WASSERMAN, O.D., and WALTER R. WILSON, O.D., Individually and as Members of THE GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, *Defendants.*	CIVIL ACTION 18680

Before MORGAN, Circuit Judge, SMITH and HENDERSON, District Judges.

MORGAN, Circuit Judge:

Plaintiffs in two cases in this court have attacked the validity of rules promulgated by the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry. The cases have been combined in order that a three-judge district court convened pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2281 could consider the common constitutional issues of the cases. Finding that this court has jurisdiction to consider the claims of the plaintiffs, and finding further that certain procedures of the board are inconsistent with the Constitution, we grant the relief requested by the plaintiffs.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The approximately 300 optometrists in Georgia may be loosely grouped into two categories: "dispensing" and "prescribing." Dispensing optometrists distribute eyeglass lenses and frames; prescribing optometrists do not. Most dispensing optometrists are members of the Georgia Optometric Association (GOA), a private organization. Section II(A) of the Code of Ethics and Rules of Practice of the GOA provides:

> No member shall practice in any business establishment, regardless of whether the same be subdivided, or in or on premises where any materials other than those necessary to render his professional services are dispensed to the public.

Thus, none of the 200 or so members of the GOA is associated with any business establishment. Most nonmembers of the GOA, on the other hand, are prescribing optometrists. They are often associated with commercial enterprises, either those which sell eyeglass lenses and frames primarily or department stores with optical departments.

The Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry (the Board) regulates the practice of optometry in Georgia.[1] Its primary function is to control entry into the profession by licensing optometrists who wish to practice in the state. No person may practice optometry in the state without a license from the board, and anyone who practices without a license commits a misdemeanor.[2] Thus, the board has complete control over who may enter the optometry profession in Georgia.

The governor appoints the five members of the board, who must be optometrists practicing in the state.[3] Although the governor may appoint any licensed optometrist in Georgia to the board, the GOA has always recommended its members to the governor for appointment and each of the present members of the board was appointed by the governor after such a recommen-

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[1] See, generally, Ga. Code Ann., Ch. 84-11.

Ga. Code Ann., §84-1105, provides that, "All persons engaged in the practice of optometry or who wish to begin practice of same shall make application . . . to the State Board of Examiners in Optometry to be registered and for a certificate of registration."

[2] Ga. Code Ann., §84-1107 provides, "It shall be unlawful for any person to practice optometry in this State unless he shall have first obtained a license from the State Board of Examiners and filed same with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which such practice is conducted." In addition, "Any person who practices, offers or pretends to practice, or holds himself out as eligible to practice optometry, and who is not legally registered and licensed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as for a misdemeanor for each day or fraction of a day that he practices in violation of Chapter 84-11." Ga. Code Ann., §84-9917.

[3] See, Ga. Code Ann., §84-1102.

dation. Each of the board members is an active member of the GOA and subscribes to its Code of Ethics and Rules of Practice, including Section II(A), quoted above. Thus, the board is and always has been completely controlled by members of the GOA, whose approximately 200 members have very different economic interests than those of the 100 non-members, and who constitute an identifiable category within the optometry profession.

II. PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK

Pursuant to its statutory authority, the board has from time to time promulgated regulations relating to the practice of optometry.[4] Its Rule 430-4 governing unprofessional conduct was originally filed June 30, 1965. On February 4, 1972, the board gave notice of intent to adopt certain rules and regulations, and scheduled a meeting for April 12, 1972, "for the purpose of adopting rules and regulations." Among the rules proposed at that time was an amendment to Rule 430-4 which would prohibit the practice of optometry in an office for less than a specified minimum number of hours per week, and would prohibit practicing optometry in an office which is "reasonably identifiable" with a mercantile establishment, retail optical supply house or dispensing optician so as to gain patronage by virtue of such location. After public hearings, at which many people expressed their opinions, the board adopted the amendments, which became effective December 6, 1972. The effect of the amendments, which are quoted in the

[4] Ga. Code Ann., §84-1110.1 authorizes the board to "adopt, establish, enforce and maintain" rules relating to the practice of optometry.

margin,[5] is to force many optometrists to adopt significant changes in their practices, since it has been common for prescribing, but not dispensing, optometrists to establish several offices in connection with retail establishments and move from office to office during the course of a week.

On March 31, 1972, nine optometrists filed civil action No. 16414. They sought to have the proposed rules enjoined on the grounds that the board, because it consisted of practicing optometrists, had an economic interest in the promulgation of the rules, and the rules were therefore void. This court denied relief, on the ground that there is "no *federal constitutional* requirement to the effect that legislators and rule makers must

[5] The amended rules prohibit, *inter alia*, the following practices by declaring them to be "unprofessional conduct" within the meaning of Ga. Code Ann., §1110. That section authorizes the board to revoke the license of a person guilty of unprofessional conduct. Rule 430-4-.01 (2)(g):

> The public display of the licensed optometrist's name upon or in any premises used for the practice of optometry, unless said optometrist is actually present and engaged in the practice of optometry at such premises for a minimum of four (4) hours per week.

Rule 430-4-.01 (3)(e):

> (e) "Regularly deriving patronage for himself as a result of the advertising or merchandising activities of a mercantile or business establishment, including a dispensing optician, which sells merchandise to the general public by establishing or maintaining his professional optometry office in such a location or manner as to be reasonably identifiable with or as part of such retail mercantile or business establishment." The purpose of this subsection is to insure that the practice of optometry shall be carried out in such a manner that it is completely and totally separated from the business of any such mercantile establishment, with no control of the optometrist by such mercantile establishment and no solicitation for the optometrist by such mercantile establishment.

The latter rule contains a "grandfather clause" exempting optometrists practicing in violation of this rule at the time of its promulgation if they meet certain specific criteria.

be free of bias or interest. . . ." [Emphasis in original]. The court added, "There remains the right of plaintiffs to seek an injunction against enforcement of any regulations adopted by the Board on the police power question and the right of any individual to raise the due process question if he is disciplined for its violation." After the entry of judgment in the suit, the board proceeded to adopt its regulations. On November 29, 1973, the board, through the joint secretary (see Ga. Code Ann., §84-101) issued a notice of hearing directed to Earnest L. Justice, plaintiff in No. 18680. This notice notified Justice that a hearing would be held February 20, 1974, "to determine whether, upon proof of the charges listed below, an appropriate sanction should be imposed with respect to your license to practice optometry." The notice asserted that plaintiff Justice had, in July, 1973, opened an office for the practice of optometry on the premises of the Sears, Roebuck Department Store in Cumberland Mall, Cobb County, Georgia, and by practicing optometry at this location, plaintiff Justice was violating the board's rule regarding commercialism. On the same day, the board issued an identical notice to David Jacobs, one of the plaintiffs in action No. 16414. Plaintiff Jacobs' office is in the Rich's Department Store in Cumberland Mall.

The registration revocation proceedings involved in these suits are controlled by the Georgia Administrative Procedure Act, Ga. Code Ann., §3A-101 et seq. Specifically, §3A-114(5) provides,

> Unless specifically precluded by statute, in addition to the agency, any contested case may be held before any agency representative who has been selected and appointed by the agency for such purpose. Before appointing a hearing representative, the agency shall determine that the person under consideration is qualified by reason of training, experience and competence.

According to §3A-102(b), the term "contested case" includes licensing proceedings such as those involved in this case. Section 3A-118(a) provides that when such a representative makes a decision in a case, his decision becomes the decision of the agency unless a party applies to the agency for review within 30 days, or the agency within 30 days reviews the decision on its own motion. Under §3A-120, the decision of an agency may be appealed by an aggrieved person who has exhausted all administrative remedies. Review may be had in the Superior Court of Fulton County or in the superior court of the county of residence of the petitioner. §3A-120(b). According to §3A-120(h), the superior court may reverse or modify the decision if the agency's decisions are:

> (1) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
> (2) In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
> (3) Made upon unlawful procedure;
> (4) Affected by other error of law;
> (5) Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record; or
> (6) Arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.

In the board's cases against Doctors Justice and Jacobs, it has employed John A. Sligh, Jr., Esq., as the agency representative to hear the cases initially. Mr. Sligh is a former Assistant Attorney General for

the State of Georgia, and is now employed by the Department of Transportation of the state, where his functions include serving as a hearing officer in administrative proceedings under the Georgia Administrative Procedure Act. Mr. Sligh is conceded to have no ties with or relationship to any plaintiff or any defendant or with any optometrist, nor has he ever represented or provided legal service to the state board or any of its members.

Legal services are provided to the board by the state law department, headed by the Attorney General of Georgia, and by private attorneys employed by the state law department as Special Assistant Attorneys General. The Assistant Attorney General currently assigned to the state board will prosecute the proceedings which have been brought against Doctors Justice and Jacobs. The state board has announced that if the decision of the hearing officer in these two cases is contrary to the matters of fact and law asserted by this Assistant Attorney General, the state board will not permit him to seek review before it (as he is permitted to do by §3A-118(a)), nor will the board review any decision of the hearing officer favorable to either optometrist.

III. JURISDICTION

As always, the first question to which the court must address itself is that of jurisdiction. *Ex parte McCardle*, 74 U.S. (7Wall.) 506 (1869). Plaintiffs assert that the defendants threaten to violate their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. §1983. Plaintiffs in No. 16414 assert jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1343; plaintiff in No. 18680 asserts jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1343(3) and (4), and under 28 U.S.C. §1331(a). Plaintiff in No. 18680 also seeks a remedy under the Declaratory Judgments Act, 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202. The court finds that it has jurisdiction to hear all the claims presented.

IV. STANDING

In their two supplemental memoranda filed in this court, defendants argue that various plaintiffs lack standing as to some or all of the claims presented.

First, Doctors Justice and Jacobs obviously have standing to argue the invalidity of the board procedures, because license revocation proceedings have already been instituted against them.

Next, Doctors Justice and Jacobs are accused of violating the specific prohibition of Rule 430-4-.01(3)(e)(2), so they have standing to contest its validity. In addition, plaintiffs attack the "preamble" to Rule 430-4-.01(3)(e).

Defendants argue strenuously that none of the plaintiffs have standing to contest the validity of the preamble because no one has been specifically charged with violating its prohibitions. Nevertheless, several of the plaintiffs are stipulated to practice "in near geographical proximity" to Pearle Optical offices. The board correctly argues that this may not in itself bring them within the ambit of the rule, but we believe it makes it sufficiently likely that they will be subjected to board sanctions in the future that they should be allowed to assert their claims. Also, defendants concede that Doctor Wall, plaintiff in No. 16414, displays his name at 16 locations, each located near a Pearle Vision Center, and that he does "not regularly practice op-

tometry at any one of those offices." Instead, he practices in these offices as necessary because of illness or vacation of the licensed optometrists who ordinarily work there full time, each of whom is employed by Doctor Wall. This kind of practice obviously constitutes a potential violation of Rule 430-4-.01(2)(g). Finally, the board asserts that plaintiffs who are not the subject of pending license revocation proceedings do not have standing to challenge any of the rules. This position is clearly refuted both by the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Steffel v. Thompson*, 42 U.S.L.W. 4357 (U.S. March 19, 1974) and by the congressional scheme of allowing anticipatory challenge to state proceedings in certain circumstances. If the mere lack of pending state proceedings served to deprive plaintiffs of standing to contest regulatory schemes, plaintiffs would invariably be trapped between Scylla and Charybdis of standing and the doctrine of equitable restraint, discussed below. Such a system would defeat Congress' policy of allowing anticipatory challenges to state proceedings. For the reasons discussed in Section VI, *infra*, the court finds that proceedings are threatened against all the optometrists in the state whose practice of optometry arguably violates the board's rules. Plaintiffs do have standing to challenge the validity of those rules and the procedures being used to enforce them. That all plaintiffs do not have standing to contest every rule is immaterial.

V. ABSTENTION

Before reaching the merits of the case, the court is confronted with the argument that it must abstain from rendering a decision in these cases because of

notions of comity and federalism.[6]

What is loosely referred to as abstention is in fact an amalgam of several different doctrines of equity, comity, federalism. Though these doctrines are frequently discussed and analyzed together without proper consideration of their various and sometimes conflicting policies, they are best analyzed separately. We first consider the possible applicability of classical abstention theory, also referred to as the Pullman doctrine. *Railroad Commissioner of Texas v. Pullman Company*, 312 U.S. 496 (1941). The usual procedure in a case in which this doctrine is employed is to withhold decision pending the state court determination of certain issues in the case. See, 1A Moore, Federal Practice, Para. 0.203, Hart & Wechsler, Federal Courts and the Federal System, 2d Ed. (1973) 985-97. The purpose of this doctrine is to avoid unnecessary federal interference with the administration of state laws and to give the state courts an opportunity to pass on uncertain questions of state law which may eliminate the necessity for, or at least narrow, federal intervention.

Classical abstention theory requires a court to withhold judgment if its ruling would involve a tentative answer to an unsettled question of state law which might be displaced immediately by a state adjudication. *Railroad Commission of Texas v. Pullman Company, supra., Glenn v. Field Packing Co.*, 290 U.S. 177 (1933), *Lee v. Bickell*, 292 U.S. 415 (1934). However, federal courts are frequently required to resolve diffi-

[6] It may be noted preliminarily that insofar as plaintiffs' claims under 42 U.S.C. §1983 are concerned, the anti-injunction statute, 28 U.S.C. §2283, does not apply. *Mitchum v. Foster*, 407 U.S. 225 (1972).

cult issues of state law, *Silver v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad*, 213 U.S. 175 (1909), and the difficulty of the task is no reason for a federal court failing to adjudicate an issue, *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. (19 U.S.) 264 (1821). Neither does the fact that the statute may be new and untested in the state courts. *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, 400 U.S. 433 (1971), *Chicago v. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry.*, 357 U.S. 77 (1958), *Doud v. Hodge*, 350 U.S. 485 (1956).

In this case, the law is not sufficiently unsettled or uncertain to warrant abstention, and the defendants have not demonstrated that our adjudication of the case would be furthered significantly by an intervening decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia. A federal court need not, and should not, abstain in a case in which a construction of the statute by the state court would not be helpful in deciding the federal constitutional question. *Baggett v. Bullitt*, 377 U.S. 360 (1964). Plaintiffs here allege that the regulations of the board infringe upon their right to due process of law, both because the rules being enforced are themselves arbitrary, and because the state has failed to provide them with an impartial tribunal to hear the charges against them. We do not see how a decision of the Georgia Supreme Court would make our determinations of these questions any easier. It is true that there are certain issues of state law in the case which, if decided favorably to the plaintiffs, would dispose of the case. For example, plaintiffs argue that the rules they challenge are beyond the scope of legislative authority which has been delegated to the board by the legislature. If this contention were upheld, the rules would be struck down and the other issues in the case would

be moot. But that is not enough. It is true in many cases that there are state law contentions which could dispose of the case. The fact remains that plaintiffs allege a violation of their federal constitutional rights, for which violation Congress has provided a forum in the federal district courts. *Zwickler v. Koota*, 389 U.S. 241 (1967).

Defendants argue that abstention is called for by the case of *Geiger v. Jenkins*, 316 F.Supp. 370 (N.D. Ga. 1970), aff'd. 401 U.S. 985 (1971). *Geiger* was an action for damages and declaratory and injunctive relief brought under 42 U.S.C. §§1983, 1985 and 1988. The plaintiff was a doctor who faced license revocation proceedings before the Board of Medical Examiners of Georgia. A three-judge court rebuffed Dr. Geiger's claim for relief because of 28 U.S.C. §2283 (the case predated *Mitchum v. Foster*, n. 6, *supra*,) and the doctrine of abstention, and also dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Although *Geiger* is similar to the case at bar, we must decline to follow its holding on abstention, not only because abstention was only one of three alternative grounds for the decision, but also because we read the later case of *Gibson v. Berryhill*, 411 U.S. 564 (1973), as disapproving, if not overruling, the abstention aspect of the case. Although the Court discussed and distinguished *Geiger* in the section of *Gibson* dealing with *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), it failed even to mention the case in the abstention section of the opinion. The best that can be said for the Supreme Court's decisions in the area of abstention is that they have been difficult to reconcile with each other. We find more guidance in the Court's decision to affirm the

district court's failure to abstain in *Gibson* than its concededly opaque (36 L.Ed.2d at 498) summary affirmance of *Geiger*.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that abstention, unlike the quasi-jurisdictional requirements of 28 U.S.C. §2283, *Alabama Public Service Commission v. Southern Railway Company*, 341 U.S. 341 (1951), is left in the discretion of the district court, *Railroad Commission of Texas v. Pullman Co., supra*, and should be exercised only in those rare circumstances in which the district court believes it would further the goals of federalism without interfering with Congress' intention to provide a federal forum for the vindication of federal rights. *Zwickler v. Koota, supra*. We do not feel that this is the sort of a case in which abstention is justified. See, *Wisconsin v. Constantineau, supra*. In addition, although abstention is not foreclosed in civil rights cases, *Harrison v. NAACP*, 360 U.S. 167 (1959), it is disfavored in such cases. *Moreno v. Henckel*, 431 F.2d 1299 (5th Cir. 1970).

The general rule, as stated above, is that a federal court possessed of jurisdiction over a cause of action should afford relief to a plaintiff whose rights have been violated. It is only in the most extraordinary circumstances that it should fail to give relief when Congress and the Constitution have empowered it to do so. We are not convinced that the circumstances of this case warrant a failure to give such relief. As this court has noted previously, "every constitutional right under every circumstance is not to be put on ice awaiting the hearing on the anvils of state adjudication." *Hobbs v. Thompson*, 448 F.2d 456, 462 (5th Cir. 1971).

VI. EQUITABLE RESTRAINT

The second factor we must consider is the general doctrine that a federal court should not interfere with state criminal proceedings absent unusual circumstances. *Younger v. Harris, supra; Douglas v. City of Jeannette*, 319 U.S. 157 (1943).[7] This doctrine is separate from classical abstention theory, although it does involve the consideration of the proper relationship between federal and state courts. It also involves the question of timing; i.e., Should a defendant be permitted to make an anticipatory attack on an allegedly unconstitutional state criminal statute, or should a person seeking to challenge a statute be required to await prosecution and assert the invalidity of the statute as a defense? Our first inquiry is whether the proceedings being objected to are criminal. For the answer to this question, we must look to Georgia law. *Gibson v. Berryhill, supra, Polk v. State Bar of Texas*, 480 F.2d 998, 1001 (5th Cir. 1973).

In Georgia, medical license revocations are "in the nature of criminal proceedings." *Geiger v. Jenkins, supra* at 372, *Hughes v. State Board of Medical Examiners*, 158 Ga. 602, 123 S.E. 879 (1924), *State Board of Medical Examiners v. Lewis*, 149 Ga. 716, 102 S.E. 24 (1920). We find nothing in the case law to distinguish a license to practice medicine from a license to practice optometry. In fact, Georgia has attempted to profes-

[7] At oral argument, counsel for the board specifically abjured any reliance on *Younger v. Harris*. Regardless of whether this concession was meant to apply to the abstention aspect of the case or the use of the doctrine of equitable restraint, the court considers itself bound by both doctrines. A party may not waive a rule of law based on a doctrine designed to assure the proper role for the federal courts in the federal system and minimize interference with the judicial processes of the state.

sionalize the practice of optometry, which indicates a state policy to treat both groups in the same manner. Therefore, we must treat these proceedings as criminal. *Pearle Optical of Monroeville v. State Board of Examiners in Optometry*, 219 Ga. 364, 133 S.E.2d 374 (1963). Ga. Code Ann., §84-1101. *Palaio v. McAuliffe*, 466 F.2d 1230 (5th Cir. 1972).

The next question is whether the "criminal" proceedings are *pending*. The stipulated evidence demonstrates that the board has sent notices of license revocation hearings to Doctors Justice and Jacobs, and has refrained from acting pursuant to those notices only because of these actions. No revocation hearing notices have been sent to any other optometrists, although the board has made clear its intention to "cleanse" the profession of optometrists who violate the regulations. Thus, the proceedings are "pending" with respect to Doctors Justice and Jacobs and only "threatened" with respect to the other optometrists operating in violation of the new board rules, who are stipulated to be approximately 50 in number.

A. NO. 18680.

The only plaintiff in No. 18680 is Dr. Earnest Justice, Jr. Doctor Justice has requested both injunctive and declaratory relief, but, as we have just found, a state proceeding in the nature of a criminal proceeding is pending against him. Thus, unless bad faith, harrassment, or other unusual circumstances are present, neither kind of relief is available. *Younger v. Harris, supra. Samuels v. Mackell*, 401 U.S. 66 (1971).

Neither bad faith nor harrassment is alleged to exist in this case, but the Court in *Younger* recognized that other circumstances may exist which would justify

equitable relief, even in the face of a pending state prosecution. "There may, of course, be extraordinary circumstances in which the necessary irreparable injury can be shown even in the absence of the usual prerequisites of bad faith and harrassment." 401 U.S. at 53. See also, *Pugh v. Rainwater*, 483 F.2d 778 (5th Cir. 1973).

In *Younger* there were no "extraordinary circumstances" or "irreparable injury" which could justify federal interference. One of the main reasons for this lack of irreparable injury was that the conduct violative of state law had already occurred. Since the conduct had already occurred and a state prosecution against it had already been instituted, there was little, if any, justification for federal intervention. It could not be argued that the plaintiff would be deterred from any actions, since the actions had already taken place. In addition, the plaintiff had already placed himself in peril of state prosecution, so that federal intervention could not aid him by allowing him to challenge the statute without violating it.

This case is different. Although Doctor Justice has already engaged in conduct allegedly violative of the statute, his is a continuing course of conduct. Federal intervention here can aid him by providing an advance determination of the validity of the statute so that Doctor Justice can, if he so chooses, alter his conduct to conform to the law. The board has conceded in its brief that,

> Indeed, State law may well foreclose revocation in any proceeding initiated by the State Board where the respondent demonstrates correction of a non-wilful violation of Board rules before the time of the hearing. Ga. Code Ann. §3A-119(c); II F.

Cooper, State Administrative Law, 496-498 (1965).[8]

For this reason, federal intervention even after a notice of hearing has been issued, can serve an important purpose. By allowing Doctor Justice to obtain an advance determination of the validity of the optometry regulations, we permit him to challenge the statute without risking his very means of earning a living. To permit this mode of challenge is consistent with and in furtherance of the role of the federal courts as the primary guardians of constitutional rights. See *Perez v. Ledesma*, 401 U.S. 82, 104 (1971) (Brennan, J., concurring). We intervene here because Doctor Justice will suffer irreparable injury absent an advance determination of the validity of the statute scheme, and this injury provides the "unusual circumstances" necessary to distinguish this case from *Younger*.

B. NO. 16414.

The various plaintiffs in No. 16414 have injunctive but not declaratory relief. The board has instituted proceedings against one of the plaintiffs in this case, Doctor David Jacobs. He is thus in the same position as Doctor Justice, plaintiff in No. 18680. For the reasons stated above, injunctive relief is available to him because, although state criminal proceedings are pending against him, the court finds that absent federal intervention, he will suffer irreparable injury sufficient to justify this interference with the operations of state law.

The plaintiffs in No. 16414 other than Doctor Jacobs

[8] A statement in defendants' trial brief goes far toward illustrating this point. "Indeed, State law may well foreclose revocation in any proceeding initiated by the State Board where the respondent demonstrates correction of a non-wilful violation of Board rules before the time of the hearing. Ga. Code Ann. §3A-119(c); II F. Cooper, *State Administrative Law* 496-498 (1965)."

are in an even stronger position to ask for federal intervention. Because they are engaged in the same kind of continuing course of conduct as Doctors Justice and Jacobs, they will suffer irreparable injury unless this court intervenes. But the granting of their requests for relief will cause significantly less interference with the state statutory scheme because no proceedings have been instituted against them. Although the Supreme Court has not answered the question of whether the principles of *Younger v. Harris, supra*, prohibit federal intervention when no state prosecution is pending and injunctive relief is requested, the Court has decided that intervention is not prohibited when only declaratory relief is requested. *Steffel v. Thompson, supra.*

Steffel had on two occasions distributed handbills at a shopping center near Atlanta protesting American involvement in the Viet Nam war. On both occasions he had been threatened with arrest for violating Georgia's criminal trespass statute, and on the second occasion, his companion was arrested. Steffel requested federal injunctive and declaratory relief against the county solicitor, the county chief of police, and the owner and manager of the shopping center, seeking to enjoin them from enforcing the statute against him so as to violate his rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution, and also seeking a declaration that the trespass statute as applied to him was unconstitutional. The district court denied all relief, *Becker v. Thompson*, 334 F.Supp. 1386 (N.D. Ga. 1971), and Steffel appealed only the denial of declaratory relief. The Fifth Circuit, 459 F.2d 919 (1972), held that *Samuels v. Mackell, supra*, required it to use identical standards for injunctive and declaratory relief, and that the principles of *Younger* forbid federal inter-

vention in threatened as well as pending state prosecutions. Thus, the Court of Appeals reasoned, the district court properly denied the request for declaratory relief.

The Supreme Court reversed. 42 U.S.L.W. 4357. The Court held that at least with respect to a request for declaratory relief, the principles of *Younger v. Harris* did not forbid federal intervention where no state prosecution was pending. The Court also restated the proposition that the same irreparable injury that is required to support an injunction is not required when only declaratory relief is requested (except, of course, when a state prosecution is pending, in which case the standards of *Younger* apply to both injunctive and declaratory relief).

In this case, the request for an injunction by the plaintiffs in No. 16414 other than Doctor Jacobs presents this question: Does the holding of *Steffel v. Thompson*, that the limitations of *Younger v. Harris* do not apply to requests for federal declaratory relief when no state action is pending apply to requests for injunctive relief as well? Although the Court expressly pretermitted the answer to this question in *Steffel*, we conclude that the logic of the opinion requires us to answer the question in the affirmative.

Steffel was not based primarily on the proposition that a declaratory judgment was proper in the circumstances of that case because declaratory relief interfered less with the administration of state laws than would an injunction. Rather, *Steffel* reaffirmed the principle of *Lake Carriers' Ass'n. v. MacMullan*, 406 U.S. 498, 509 (1972) that the principles of equity, comity and federalism "have little force in the absence of a pending state proceeding." 42 U.S.L.W. at 4360.

Steffel re-emphasized the role of the federal courts as protectors of federal rights. When a federal court is asked to determine the legality of a state's actions, two different values come into conflict. The first value is the idea that federal courts should protect federal rights against infringement by the states. The conflicting notion is that to the maximum extent possible, states should administer their own systems of law, subject only to minimal interference from the central government. The cases of *Younger* and *Steffel* represent a compromise between these two important values.

If the *Younger* rule did not exist, litigants could use federal court proceedings to paralyze state criminal proceedings. Pre-trial motions could be litigated in federal court. State procedures could be tested in federal court without the highest state court having a chance to interpret the relevant statutes. Many issues in a case would have to be litigated repeatedly in different forums. On the other hand, if federal intervention were forbidden by the tiniest hint of any state action, the purpose of Congress in allowing litigants to obtain injunctive relief against infringements of their rights, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. §1983, would be completely frustrated. The middle position is that federal interference is forbidden except under unusual circumstances once a state prosecution has actually started, but it is permitted until the actual inception of the proceedings. Were the rule against interference extended any further, litigants would be caught between *Younger* on the one hand, and the rules requiring standing and an actual "case or controversy" on the other. Such a Hobson's choice would frustrate both congressional intent and a workable system of federalism. It is for this reason that the rule of *Steffel v. Thompson* must apply equally to requests for injunctive and declaratory relief.

It may be objected that had the Court intended the *Steffel* rule to apply also to injunctive proceedings, it would not have spent so much time and energy discussing the history and beneficient effects of the Declaratory Judgments Act, 28 U.S.C. §§2201-2202. The answer to this objection may be found in the history of the *Steffel* case. In addition to holding that *Younger* applied to threatened state prosecutions, the Fifth Circuit held in *Becker v. Thompson* that because of *Samuels v. Mackell*, injunctive and declaratory relief were governed by the same standards even when no prosecution is pending. 459 F.2d at 922. Therefore, once the Court had decided that *Younger* itself did not apply and no considerations of federalism were present, there was no reason to use the same standards for injunctive and declaratory relief. When no state prosecution is pending, not only are the unusual circumstances of *Younger* not needed to justify declaratory relief, even the traditional standard of irreparable injury need not be met. In short, the long discussion of declaratory judgments in *Steffel* served merely to rectify the double misunderstanding of the Fifth Circuit's opinion in the case, not to indicate that in the absence of a pending state proceeding, *Younger* might apply to a request for an injunction.

Nevertheless, it is necessary for these plaintiffs, who are requesting an injunction, to demonstrate irreparable injury. This is so not because of anything having to do with federalism or comity. It is merely a traditional requirement of an equity court asked to issue an injunction. Plaintiffs here easily meet this standard of irreparable injury, as demonstrated by the discussion, *supra*, of the necessity of allowing federal intervention to provide an advance determination of the validity of

the board's rules. Plaintiffs will unquestionably suffer irreparable injury unless this court acts, and therefore an injunction in the circumstances of this case is proper.

VII. BOARD BIAS VIOLATES DUE PROCESS CLAUSE

Plaintiffs in these cases have launched an all-out attack on the Georgia procedure for regulating the practice of optometry. In summary, they make the following arguments:

1. The procedure deprives them of their right to procedural due process of law because the members of the board are economically interested in the results of the cases they hear, and are biased.

2. The rules governing the practice of optometry exceed the powers of the state, and violate plaintiffs' rights to substantive due process.

3. The rules are penal in nature, and are void for vagueness because they give insufficient notice of what conduct is prohibited.

4. The regulatory scheme deprives optometrists of equal protection of the laws because they are subject to rules to which ophthalmologists are not subject.

5. The rules confiscate plaintiffs' property without compensation, in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

6. The rules exceed the power of the board because the legislature has not delegated to it the power to promulgate them.

7. To the extent that the legislature has delegated to the board the power to make the rules, that delegation is illegal under the Georgia Constitution.

We find that plaintiffs are correct in their first challenge, that the procedure employed deprives them of their right to an impartial tribunal. We also find, however, that the rules themselves are a valid exercise of the board's power over the optometry profession in Georgia, and that plaintiffs' other constitutional claims are without merit.

It is one of the mainstays of our system of laws that a state cannot affect a person's personal or property rights except after a hearing before a fair and impartial tribunal. *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972). *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955); *Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22 (1921). A fair and impartial tribunal requires at least that the trier of fact be disinterested. *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927), and that he also be free from any form of bias or predisposition regarding the outcome of the case, *Pillsbury Co. v. FTC*, 354 F.2d 952 (5th Cir. 1966), *N.L.R.B. v. Phelps*, 136 F.2d 562 (5th Cir. 1943). Not only must the procedures be fair, "the very appearance of complete fairness" must also be present. *Amos Treat & Co. v. SEC*, 306 F.2d 260, 267 (D.C. Cir. 1962). These principles apply not only to trials, but equally, if not more so, to administrative proceedings. *Ohio Bell Telephone Company v. Public Utilities Com'n.*, 301 U.S. 292 (1937), *N.L.R.B. v. Phelps, supra*, Jaffe and Nathanson, *Administrative Law*, 3rd Ed. (1968), 955 *et seq.*

Plaintiffs argue that the defendant board members should not be allowed to participate in the determination of whether they have engaged in unprofessional conduct, because the defendants would tend to benefit from a determination that they have engaged in such conduct. It has been stipulated that although the Governor may appoint any optometrist practicing in

Georgia to the board, in the past he has always appointed board members after receiving recommendations from the GOA, the representative of the dispensing optometrists. In addition, every current incumbent member of the board is a member of the GOA. Further, it is obvious that if plaintiffs were prevented from practicing optometry in Georgia, their patients would have to seek optometric services from others. Concededly, some of these patients would turn to non-members of the GOA for optometric services. Some would probably go to ophthalmologists. Possibly some, who live near the borders of the state, might go outside the state. But it cannot be disputed that some would turn to the defendants and their fellow members of the GOA. Although it is impossible to determine in advance exactly what the benefit to the GOA would be if the licenses of all the plaintiffs were revoked, we think it impossible to characterize the benefit, as the defendants have, as "remote and speculative." Plaintiffs have thousands of patients. Those patients would go somewhere, and there is a substantial likelihood that many of them would go to the defendants with their patronage. In such a situation, we find it inconceivable that the defendants could be called disinterested in the outcome of plaintiffs' license revocation proceedings. Courts have refused to permit significantly less substantial interest in other proceedings. *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57 (1972), *Tumey v. Ohio, supra.*

Defendants' major argument in support of the proposition that they would not benefit from the revocation of plaintiffs' licenses is geographical. The only two optometrists against whom license revocation proceedings have been begun are in the Atlanta metro-

politan area; only one member of the board practices in the Atlanta area, and he has disqualified himself from those two cases. Put quite simply, this is not good enough. The five members of the board are from the cities of Atlanta, Griffin, Rockmart, Tifton and Douglas. If the board's argument regarding geographical location were accepted, the board could challenge the licenses of all the optometrists in the state simply by disqualifying the member from Atlanta in all Atlanta cases; disqualifying the member from Tifton in all Tifton cases, etc. In this way, the board could—and does—argue that it has removed the financial interest in the case geographically, while assuring through this "round-robin" procedure that essentially the same board decided all the cases. In other words, the possibility for "log-rolling" or mutual "back-scratching" is enormous.

A related, but distinct, argument which the defendants believe demonstrates their lack of pecuniary interest in the case, is that only two optometrists have been proceeded against, and the benefit from any business which could be gained from the demise of the two practices would be *de minimus*. It is also on this ground that the board seeks to distinguish this case from *Gibson*, in which license revocation proceedings were threatened against almost half of Alabama's optometrists. However, this distinction fails in light of the board's admission that it "intends to enforce its regulations against all optometrists licensed but by it . . .," and that the "rules under attack here will likely result in the initiation of proceedings against other optometrists unless their manner of practice is altered. . . ."

Defendants seek to distinguish *Gibson* on two other grounds. First, in Georgia, the members of the board

are not *required* to be members of the GOA. Second, the board in these cases has stipulated that in these and all similar cases it will utilize the services of an independent hearing examiner.

It is true that in Georgia the selection of board members from the ranks of the GOA is only a practice, while in Alabama the law required board members to be members of the AOA. We find this distinction unpersuasive. It was conceded by the defendants that the Governor of Georgia has always selected the board members after recommendations by the GOA, and that all present board members are GOA members. That this procedure is not required by law cannot compel a different result. These facts remain: Plaintiffs complain that the tribunal to which they are subjected is biased and has an interest in the result of the license revocation proceedings. Every member of the tribunal is a member of a group which opposes the continuation of the plaintiffs' businesses. These facts were also present in *Gibson* and led the court to agree that such a situation could not continue. We see no difference here.

The second attempted distinction has slightly more substance. The board argues that pursuant to the provisions of the Georgia Administrative Procedure Act, they have employed an independent hearing examiner to conduct the hearings regarding plaintiffs' licenses. Although the board could ordinarily review any finding of the hearing examiner on its own motion, it has agreed that in all cases involving the plaintiffs it will not do so, and will instruct the Assistant Attorney General representing the board in the hearings not to do so. In addition, the plaintiffs will have the opportunity, if they are not satisfied with the results of the hearing,

to appeal the hearing examiner's findings to the superior court, the fairness of which is not challenged in these proceedings. Thus, the plaintiffs will be tried in the first instance before an impartial hearing examiner, and will have the option of appealing to an impartial court. Cf. *Ward v. Village of Monroeville, supra.*

This argument, while appealing on the surface, fails to comport with the provisions of the Georgia law concerning the relationship between the hearing examiner and the board.

Essentially, what the board has offered to do is to abdicate a function which the law of Georgia requires it to perform. The board has offered to let the decision of the hearing examiner stand, no matter what it is, and to allow Doctors Justice and Jacobs to appeal to the superior court if they desire. That way, the board argues, even if they are biased, plaintiffs will not be harmed. It is true that the board has the authority to appoint an agency representative to hear the evidence in the case. Ga. Code Ann. §3A-114. However, the agency representative has the authority only to "initially decide the case." Ga. Code Ann. §3A-118(a). As §118(a) makes clear, the representative makes only an "initial decision," which becomes the final decision of the agency only if there is no motion for the board to review the initial decision, or an order by the agency to review on its own motion. Furthermore, the section provides, "On review from the initial decision of such representative the agency shall have all the powers it would have in making the initial decision. . . ." Also, §118(c) provides that "Each agency shall render a final decision in contested cases. . . ." Thus, the law could not be any more clear: the decision of the agency

representative is an initial decision only—a final decision of the agency may not be produced without participation by the board. The board is simply incapable of eliminating itself from the process of decision.

Defendants have suggested that if the case turns on this issue of state law—that is, whether it is legal for the board to abdicate its role in the process—then the case is a proper one for abstention. We can only repeat what we said before on this issue: It is not every issue of state law—even every difficult issue of state law—which requires abstention. Abstention is a special and extraordinary procedure for use only when the situation absolutely demands it. Such is not the case here. We are not sufficiently confused about the law of Georgia to call for the Georgia Supreme Court to throw us a life preserver. The waters are neither too murky nor too choppy for us to make it by ourselves.

The right to due process of law is not merely to have one's case heard by an impartial tribunal "in the first instance." *Ward v. Village of Monroeville, supra.* The process of decision must be impartial in every instance and in every respect. Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, a decision-making process is only as fair as its most biased component. In this case, that component is the board. The role which the board must inevitably play in the process is sufficient to infect the process with substantial unfairness.

VIII. VALIDITY OF THE RULES

In *Williamson v. Lee Optical of Oklahoma*, 348 U.S. 483 (1955), the Court, through Justice Douglas, thwarted a district court attempt to invalidate on due process grounds an Oklahoma statute regulating the

sale of eyeglasses. After pointing out certain possible breaches of logic in the law, Justice Douglas commented:

> But the law need not be in every respect logically consistent with its aims to be constitutional. It is enough that there is an evil at hand for correction, and that it might be thought that the particular legislative measure was a rational way to correct it.
>
> The day is gone when this Court uses the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to strike down state laws, regulatory of business and industrial conditions, because they may be unwise, improvident or out of harmony with a particular school of thought. [citations omitted] 348 U.S. at 487-88.

The Oklahoma statute also forbade retail establishments to "permit any person purporting to do eye examination or visual care to occupy space in such retail store." As to this rule, Justice Douglas commented:

> It seems to us that this regulation is on the same constitutional footing as the denial to corporations of the right to practice dentistry. *Semler v. Oregon State Dental Examiners, supra* (294 U.S. at 611). It is an attempt to free the profession, to as great an extent as possible, from all taints of commercialism. It certainly might be easy for an optometrist with space in a retail store to be merely a front for the retail establishment. In any case, the opportunity for that nexus may be too great for safety, if the eye doctor is allowed inside the retail store. Moreover, it may be deemed important to effective regulation that the eye doctor be restricted to geographical locations that reduce the temptations of commercialism. Geographical location may be an important consideration in a legislative program which aims to raise the treatment of the human eye to a strictly professional level. We cannot say that the regulation has no rational relation to that objective and therefore is beyond constitutional bounds. 348 U.S. at 491.

Only recently, the Court reaffirmed this attitude toward economic regulations in *North Dakota State Board of Pharmacy v. Snyder's Drug Stores*, ___U.S. ___(1973) [38 L.Ed.2d 379, December 5, 1973]. Again through Justice Douglas, the Court reiterated its resolve to let the states have significant leeway in their economic regulations. A North Dakota statute required all pharmacies to be owned by a registered pharmacist or a corporation or association, the majority of the stock in which was owned by registered pharmacists actively engaged in the operation of the pharmacy. Citing the *Williamson* case, the Court refused to strike down the statute.

In this case, the board held public hearings and issued a detailed statement explicitly stating its reasons both for the four-hour-per-week rule and the reasonably-identifiable-with-a-retail-establishment rule. Both rules are reasonably related to valid interests of the board in regulating the practice of optometry in Georgia. The board determined that if an optometrist practiced at a certain location less than four hours per week, the display of his name at that location represented a misrepresentation to the public about the nature of the practice. As for the other rule, it is reasonably related to a valid interest of inhibiting commercialism in the practice of optometry, which the State of Georgia has declared to be a learned profession. *Pearle Optical of Monroeville v. State Board of Examiners in Optometry, supra.*

As for plaintiffs' equal protection argument, it is not at all clear that ophthalmologists are under no regulations analogous to those imposed on optometrists, cf. Ga. Code Ann., §84-916, but even if they were not, the legislature could rationally find that its regulatory scheme need not be applied to ophthalmologists. The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not require the state to treat different groups in the same manner. Only unreasonable discriminations are forbidden. *Williamson v. Lee Optical, supra.*

We have examined carefully all of plaintiffs' other allegations and find each of them to be without merit. Counsel are directed to prepare an appropriate order. This the 17th day of April, 1974.

/s/ LEWIS R. MORGAN
LEWIS R. MORGAN
United States Circuit Judge

/s/ SIDNEY O. SMITH, JR.
SIDNEY O. SMITH, JR.
United States District Judge

/s/ ALBERT J. HENDERSON, JR.
ALBERT J. HENDERSON, JR.
United States District Judge

Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
JUL 8 1976
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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1975

No. 75-1784

DR. H. D. HARDWICK, President, DR. JAMES CLIFFORD, Vice President, DR. W. R. GILBERT, DR. WALTER R. WILSON, JR., and DR. ALLAN WASSERMAN, Individually, and as Members of the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry and THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY,
Petitioners,

vs.

DR. DAVID JACOBS,
Respondent.

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT FOR CERTIORARI

To the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

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REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

I. There Are Neither Special Nor Important Reasons in the Case at Bar Which Require This Court to Exercise Its Discretion and Grant Review on Certiorari.

Rule 19 of this Court provides that review on writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of sound judicial discre-

tion, and will be granted only where there are special and important reasons therefor. Listed in Rule 19 are several "indicators" of the character of reasons which will be considered. Among these are those situations where a court of appeals has decided an important question of federal law which *has not been*, but should be settled by this court, or has decided a federal question in a way in *conflict* with applicable decisions of this Court.

The case at bar lies far beyond the range of cases which Rule 19 seems to contemplate reaching. In fact, this Court has already spoken on the precise issue raised by Petitioners on this appeal. *See*: *Gibson v. Berryhill*, 411 U.S. 564 (1973). The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the case at bar did not conflict with applicable relevant decisions of this Court. Indeed, it was entirely consistent with this Court's affirmance of the decision of the three-judge District Court for the Northern District of Georgia on the same issue in *Wall v. Hardwick*, 419 U.S. 888 (1974).

II. The Decision in the Wall Case Is Directly on Point With the Case at Bar.

The three-judge District Court for the Northern District of Georgia considered the evidence in the cases of *Wall v. The American Optometric Association, Inc.* and *Justice v. Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry*, 379 F. Supp. 175 (N.D. Ga., 1974) (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Wall"), and rendered a comprehensive opinion on the matters presented therein. The *Wall* case is identical to the case at bar in all major respects inasmuch as:

1. The exact same parties are involved, Respondent David Jacobs and the Petitioner Board and its members;

2. substantially the same evidence as to the Board's bias was presented;

3. the same legal issues as regards the Board's bias were argued and decided.[1]

The *Wall* court found the same Board which is involved in the case at bar to be biased. This bias resulted from the fact that each member of the Board, themselves all members of the Georgia Optometric Association (hereinafter G.O.A.), would have a personal economic interest in the reduction of the number of optometrists practicing in Georgia.

Petitioners advanced essentially the same arguments in *Wall* that they now seek to assert here; namely, that there is no reasonable possibility of any bias based on personal pecuniary interest, and if there were the potential for such bias, the appointment of an allegedly independent hearing examiner cured it; that membership in the G.O.A. did not disqualify them from judging a non-member; and that the case of *Gibson v. Berryhill*, 411 U.S. 564 (1973), is not controlling authority for the purpose of this case.

The District Court rejected each of these contentions. This Court affirmed the decision of the District Court in *Wall v. Hardwick*, 419 U.S. 888 (1974). Therefore, Respondent submits that the *Wall* case, which considered the same evidence and the same legal issues, is directly on point in this case.

Petitioners seek to avoid the direct impact of *Wall* on this case by the use of edited quotations from the case of *Withrow v. Larkin*, 421 U.S. 35. Petitioners would interpret *Withrow* as establishing a presumption of integrity and honesty in all administrative adjudications; however, a complete reading reveals that the

---

[1] The *Wall* case involved a different set of regulations; however, the Board's authority to enforce these regulations and its bias in so doing were at issue in *Wall* and the case at bar.

court limits such a presumption to the administrative proceeding which involves the mere combination of investigative and adjudicative functions, *with nothing more*. The evidence in the case at bar clearly removes it from the limited factual situation of *Withrow*. Indeed, the *Withrow* opinion cites and adopts the pecuniary interest bias doctrine of *Gibson v. Berryhill*, upon which the *Wall* case is based:

> . . . various situations have been identified in which experience teaches that the probability of actual bias on the part of the judge or decisionmaker is too high to be constitutionally tolerable. Among these cases are those in which the adjudicator has a pecuniary interest in the outcome and in which he has been the target of personal abuse or criticism from the party before him. 421 U.S. 47.

Respondent submits that *Withrow v. Larkin* not only does not "discredit", but is entirely consistent with the holding in *Wall*. It is clear from a complete reading of *Withrow* that it does establish a presumption of integrity and honesty in a case which involves a mere combination of investigative and adjudicative functions, *with nothing more*. It is just as clear that when something more is present, such as the economic interest and personal bias of the Board in the case at bar, no such presumption arises.

III. The Holding in Gibson v. Berryhill Should Be Controlling in the Case at Bar.

In *Gibson v. Berryhill*, 411 U.S. 564 (1973), this Court considered a situation identical to the one at hand. The Alabama Board of Optometry was attempting to revoke licenses of certain optometrists for, among other things, practicing under a false name, Lee Optical Company; lending their licenses to Lee Optical Company, and thereby aiding and abetting a corporation in the practice of optometry; and splitting fees with Lee Optical. These charges are the same as those in the case at hand. The

only difference is that the corporation in this case was Rich's, Inc., a department store where Respondent had his office.

The District Court in *Berryhill v. Gibson*, 331 F.Supp. 122 (M.D. Ala. 1971), found that a possibility of bias existed in the proceedings as a result of three separate factors. First was the fact that the Board had acted as investigator, prosecutor, and judge, all in the same action. The second and third factors involved the possibility of personal bias. The Court held that a serious question as to the possible personal pecuniary interest of the members had been raised. The Court reasoned that if Lee Optical were forced out of business the individual members of the Board along with other private practitioners would inherit their business. Thirdly, the District Court regarded the Board as suspect because only members of the Alabama Optometric Association were Board members, and the Association excluded from membership non-private practitioners such as the Plaintiff.

The District Court ruled the Board could not constitutionally conduct the hearing and this Court affirmed that decision. Although stating that the District Court was arguably right with respect to either source of bias (*prejudgment* of facts by virtue of the combined Board functions or *personal bias* by reason of financial or membership interests), this Court determined it need reach and affirm only the latter—*possible personal interest*. This Court said:

> . . . The inquiry was not whether the Board members were actually biased, but whether in the natural course of events there was an indication of a *possible temptation* to an average man sitting as a judge to try the case with bias for or against any issue presented to him. 411 U.S. at 571 (emphasis added).

Thus, the standard as set out in *Gibson* is not the actual presence of bias, but the mere "possibility" that such bias may exist.

Petitioners seek to distinguish *Gibson* on the grounds that the case at bar involves a less substantial pecuniary interest. However, the *Wall* opinion, considering the same facts, concluded:

> A related, but distinct argument which the defendants believe demonstrates their lack of pecuniary interest in the case, is that only two optometrists have been proceeded against, and the benefit from any business which could be gained from the demise of the two practices would be *de minimis*. It is also on this ground that the board seeks to distinguish this case from *Gibson*, in which license revocations proceedings were threatened against almost half of Alabama's optometrists. However, this distinction fails in light of the board's admission that it "intends to enforce its regulations against all optometrists licensed but by it . . ." and that the rules under attack here will likely result in the initiation of proceedings against other optometrists unless their manner of practice is altered . . . 379 F.Supp. at 189.

Nor was the *Wall* court persuaded by the contention that the one member of the Board from the Atlanta area had recused himself.[2] The *Wall* Court dismissed this contention in the following manner:

> If the board's argument regarding geographical location were accepted, the board could challenge the license of all the optometrists in the state simply by disqualifying the member from Atlanta in all Atlanta cases, disqualifying the member from Tifton in all Tifton cases, etc. In this way, the board could—and does—argue that it has removed the financial interest in the case geographically, while assuring through this "round-robin" procedure that essentially the same board decided all the cases. In other words, the possibility for "log-rolling" or mutual "back-scratching" is enormous.

Wall, 379 F.Supp. 175, 189.

As to the Petitioners' argument that the appointment of an allegedly independent hearing examiner removed any possibility of bias, the *Wall* court concluded:

> Thus, the law could not be any more clear: the decision of the agency representative is an initial decision only—a final decision of the agency may not be produced without participation by the board. The board is simply incapable of eliminating itself from the process of decision.[3]

Wall, 379 F.Supp. 175, 190.

Thus, Respondent submits that the case of *Gibson v. Berryhill* is squarely on point with the case at bar. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circut agreed and rendered its decision on this case without opinion. This was also the opinion of the Court in *Wall* which considered the same arguments under the same factual situation. This Court summarily affirmed the result and reasoning of *Wall*, yet Petitioners insist on making the same argument again. A grant of certiorari would be highly inappropriate under these circumstances.

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[2] A factual issue was raised in the District Court as to the actual participation of the Board member from Atlanta. While the District Court did not find it necessary to reach this issue in its decision, in the District court Respondent argued and continues to maintain that the allegedly "recused" member did participate in the hearing and judgment against Respondent. He actually sat with the Board every time the Board considered Respondent's case and apparently seconded the motion to suspend Respondent's license.

[3] In fact, as stipulated by counsel for Petitioners, the President of the Board, Dr. Hardwick, before turning over the proceedings against Respondent to the Hearing Officer stated: "Mr. Ferguson will make the initial decision on findings of fact and conclusions of law, subject, of course, to Board review." Thus, at most the hearing Officer had the "independence" to make the decision desired by the Board. Any other decision would have been reviewed.

IV. The Members of the Board Were Biased as a Result of Their Personal Interest in the Outcome of the Proceedings.

A litigant in our judicial system is guaranteed the fundamental right of a fair trial, which assumes the absence of bias or prejudice in the case. *In Re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955); *Berger v. United States*, 255 U.S. 22 (1920); *Knapp v. Kinsey*, 232 F.2d 458 (1956). This absence of bias requires a trier of fact who has no interest in the outcome of the matter before him. *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927). Where bias or a predisposition is shown to exist in the trier of fact the litigant has been denied due process of law. *Crawford v. Bounds*, 395 F. 2d 297 (1968); *In Re Oliver*, 333 U.S. 257 (1948). This principle has been extended to the point that not only must actual fairness be assured, but such fairness as will satisfy the "appearance" of justice must also be present. *Amos Treat & Co. v. S.E.C.*, 306 F.2d 260 (D.C. Cir. 1962). Thus, the issue is not limited to actual bias, but extends to the question of whether, in the natural course of events, there is an indication of a possible temptation of bias to an average man sitting as a judge in the case. *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57 (1972).

This requirement of a fair trial has been extended to administrative agencies as well as courts. *Morgan v. United States*, 304 U.S. 1 (1937); *Ohio Bell Telephone v. Public Utilities Commission*, 301 U.S. 292 (1937); *Powhatan Mining Co. v. Ickes*, 118 F.2d 105 (6th Cir., 1941).

In the case at bar, Respondent submits that the Board of Optometry was biased for several reasons among which are the following:

1. All members of the Board were members of an association which had previously condemned the practices for which Respondent was being tried.
2. All members of the Board had a pecuniary interest in the outcome of the proceedings.

A. Bias is presumed where all of the members of an administrative board are also members of an association which has already condemned the very practices for which the accused is being tried.

The Court in *Wall* at pages 178, 179 found the following facts:

(a) The approximately 300 optometrists in Georgia may be loosely classified in two categories: "dispensing" and "prescribing".

(b) Most dispensing optometrists are members of the Georgia Optometric Association (G.O.A.), a private organization.

(c) Section II(A) of the Code of Ethics of the G.O.A. provides:

> No member shall practice in any business establishment, regardless of whether the same be subdivided, or in or on premises where any materials other than those necessary to render his professional services are dispensed to the public.

(d) Thus none of the 200 or so G.O.A. members is associated with any business establishment. Most non-members of the G.O.A., on the other hand, are prescribing optometrists. They are often associated with commercial enterprises, either those which sell eyeglass lenses and frames primarily or department stores with optical departments.

(e) The Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry regulates the practice of optometry in Georgia.

(f) The governor appoints the five members of the Board, who must be optometrists practicing in the state. Although the governor may appoint any licensed optometrist in Georgia to the Board, the G.O.A. has always recommended its members to the governor for appointment and each of the present members

of the board was appointed by the governor after such a recommendation.

(g) Each of the Board members is an active member of the G.O.A. and subscribes to its Code of Ethics and Rules of Practice, including Section II(A), quoted above.

(h) Thus, the Board is and always has been completely controlled by members of the G.O.A.

(i) Thus, the Board has complete control over who may enter the optometry profession in Georgia.

On these facts the *Wall* court found the Board to have a bias against those optometrists who were not members of the G.O.A.

> [I]t is obvious that if plaintiffs were prevented from practicing optometry in Georgia, their patients would have to seek optometric service from others. . . . It cannot be disputed that some would turn to the defendants and their fellow members of the G.O.A. . . . In such circumstances we find it inconceivable that the defendants could be called disinterested in the outcome of plaintiff's license revocation proceedings. *Wall*, 379 F.Supp. 175, 188.

Thus, since the *exact same facts* are present in the case at bar, Respondent submits the same result is required.

B. **One or more Board members having a Pecuniary Interest in the case renders the proceedings voidable.**

It is a well settled rule of law that the presence of an administrative officer or officers who have a pecuniary interest in the outcome of a case renders the entire proceeding void or voidable. *Wall v. The American Optometric Association, Gibson v. Berryhill, supra; Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57 (1972). Thus, since the members of the Board are economic competitors of Respondent and stand to gain the business he will lose if his license is revoked, a pecuniary interest exists which renders the proceedings void.

CONCLUSION

Respondent submits that the case at bar should be controlled by the case of *Gibson v. Berryhill* and *Wall v. Hardwick*. In both these cases this Court has faced situations in which the possible personal interest of administrative board members has been brought into issue. In both cases this Court was of the opinion that this bias rendered the board's proceedings unconstitutional. Therefore, Respondent submits that a grant of certiorari in the case at bar would be totally unnecessary and highly improper.

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Certificate of Service

I, Hugh W. Gibert, a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and counsel of record for Respondent in the above-styled case, hereby certify that I have served opposing counsel with three (3) copies of the foregoing "Brief in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit" by mailing the same to John W. Hinchey, Esquire, 1070 First National Bank Building, Decatur, Georgia 30030.

This 7th day of July, 1976.

Hugh W. Gibert